



HEALTH ALERT

313 North Figueroa Street, Room 806 • Los Angeles, CA 90012 • (213) 240-8144 • media@ph.lacounty.gov
PublicHealth.LACounty.gov • Facebook.com/LAPublicHealth • Twitter.com/LAPublicHealth

For Immediate Release:

January 26, 2020

Public Health Confirms First Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus in Los Angeles County

LOS ANGELES – The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (Public Health) has confirmed the first case of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in Los Angeles County. The infected person presented themselves for care once they noticed that they were not feeling well and is currently receiving medical treatment. There is no immediate threat to the general public, no special precautions are required, and people should not be excluded from activities based on their race, country of origin, or recent travel if they do not have symptoms of respiratory illness. Los Angeles residents, students, workers, and visitors should continue to engage in their regular activities and practice good public health hygiene as this is the height of flu season across the County. Public Health is working closely with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other federal, state and local agencies to monitor this novel coronavirus that has emerged from Wuhan, China over the past few weeks. This is a rapidly evolving situation and information will be updated as it becomes available.

Additional information about the case:

- This person is a returning traveler from Wuhan City, China.
- The person has been confirmed to have this new strain of coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by the CDC.
- The person is currently receiving appropriate care at a local hospital. In order to protect patient privacy/confidentiality, Public Health is not releasing the location.
- Public Health officials are working to identify persons who may have had close personal contact with this individual, including any friends, family members or health care professionals, to monitor them for signs and symptoms of illness and to take measures to prevent spread of the virus.

This is the only case of 2019 novel coronavirus in LA County. There are currently 4 cases in the United States.

Public Health issued multiple health advisories beginning in early January informing local healthcare providers in LA County of the current situation. Public Health will continue to provide updates and work with local healthcare providers as the situation evolves.

"LA County is well prepared to manage cases and suspected cases of novel coronavirus. We are working closely with our federal, state and local partners to provide healthcare providers and the public with accurate information about actions we are taking to reduce the spread of novel coronavirus and to care for those who are ill. As with other respiratory illnesses, there are steps that everyone can take to reduce the risk of getting sick from circulating viruses, including coronavirus. This includes remaining home when ill, washing hands with soap and water frequently, and getting vaccinated against flu," said Barbara Ferrer, PhD, MPH, MEd, Director of Public Health. "Because novel coronavirus is new, we are learning more each day about transmission

patterns and incubation periods. We will keep everyone informed as more information becomes available. The risk of transmission of coronavirus in LA County remains low,” she added.

“Public Health, in collaboration with local healthcare, state, and federal agencies, including the California Department of Public Health and CDC, proactively trains for these scenarios and has protocols in place to protect both local communities and healthcare workers,” said Muntu Davis, MD, MPH, Health Officer, Los Angeles County. “We have a strong public health and health care system committed to protecting our communities.”

Health care professionals are reminded to use appropriate infection control practices at all times. Public Health will continue to provide updated information about the diagnosis and management of cases of novel coronavirus to health care providers and all hospitals in the County and relevant partners to both identify and contain any future cases.

A multi-agency press conference is happening today at 11:00AM at the Public Health Administration Building, where members of the media will be able to ask questions. For more information about 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), visit our website at <http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov> and the CDC website at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>.

WHEN: Sunday, January 26, 2020

Time: 11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

WHERE: 313 N. Figueroa Ave

Los Angeles, CA. 90012

WHO: Barbara Ferrer, PhD, MPH, MEd, Director

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Muntu Davis, MD, MPH, Health Officer

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Sharon Balter, MD, Director of Acute Communicable Disease Control

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Chinese and Spanish spokespeople available for interviews

CONTACT: LA County Department of Public Health | (213) 240-8144 | media@ph.lacounty.gov

The Department of Public Health is committed to promoting health equity and ensuring optimal health and well-being for all 10 million residents of Los Angeles County. Through a variety of programs, community partnerships and services, Public Health oversees environmental health, disease control, and community and family health. Nationally accredited by the Public Health Accreditation Board, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health comprises nearly 4,500 employees and has an annual budget of \$1.2 billion. To learn more about the LA County Department of Public Health and the work they do, visit PublicHealth.LACounty.gov, and follow Public Health on social media at twitter.com/LAPublicHealth, facebook.com/LAPublicHealth, and youtube.com/LAPublicHealth.

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Para publicación inmediata:

26 de enero de 2020

Salud Pública confirma el primer caso de nuevo coronavirus 2019 en el condado de Los Angeles

LOS ÁNGELES - El Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Ángeles (Salud Pública) confirmó el primer caso de un nuevo coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCoV) en el condado de Los Ángeles. La persona infectada se presentó para recibir atención cuando notó que no se sentía bien y ahora está recibiendo tratamiento médico. No existe una amenaza inmediata para el público en general, no se requieren precauciones especiales, y las personas no deben ser excluidas de actividades basadas en su raza, país de origen o viaje reciente si no tienen síntomas de enfermedad respiratoria. Los residentes, estudiantes, trabajadores y visitantes de Los Ángeles deben continuar participando en sus actividades regulares y practicar una buena higiene de la salud pública, ya que esta es la temporada alta de gripe en todo el Condado. Salud Pública está trabajando en estrecha colaboración con los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) y otras agencias federales, estatales y locales para monitorear este nuevo coronavirus que surgió de Wuhan, China, en las últimas semanas. Esta es una situación en rápida evolución y la información se actualizará a medida que esté disponible.

Información adicional sobre el caso:

- Esta persona es un viajero que regresa de la ciudad de Wuhan, China.
- Los CDC confirmaron que la persona tiene esta nueva cepa de coronavirus (2019-nCoV).
- La persona actualmente está recibiendo la atención adecuada en un hospital local. Con el fin de proteger la privacidad / confidencialidad del paciente, el departamento de Salud Pública no publica la ubicación.
- Los funcionarios de Salud Pública están trabajando para identificar a las personas que pueden haber tenido un contacto personal cercano con esta persona, incluidos amigos, familiares o profesionales de la salud, para vigilarlos en busca de signos y síntomas de enfermedad y tomar medidas para prevenir la propagación del virus.

Este es el único caso de coronavirus nuevo de 2019 en el condado de Los Ángeles. Actualmente hay 4 casos en los Estados Unidos.

El departamento de Salud Pública emitió múltiples avisos de salud a principios de enero para informar a los proveedores locales de atención médica en el condado de Los Ángeles sobre la situación actual. Salud Pública continuará brindando actualizaciones y trabajará con los proveedores locales de atención médica a medida que la situación evolucione.

"El condado de Los Ángeles está bien preparado para manejar casos y casos sospechosos el nuevo coronavirus. Estamos trabajando en estrecha colaboración con nuestros socios federales, estatales y locales para proporcionar a los proveedores de atención médica y al público con información precisa sobre las acciones que estamos tomando para reducir la propagación de nuevo coronavirus y para atender a aquellos que están enfermos. Al igual que con otras enfermedades respiratorias, hay pasos que todos pueden tomar para reducir el riesgo de enfermarse por los virus circulantes, incluido el coronavirus. Esto incluye permanecer en casa cuando está enfermo, lavarse las manos con agua y jabón con frecuencia y vacunarse contra la gripe ", dijo Barbara Ferrer, PhD, MPH, MEd, Directora de Salud Pública. "Debido a que el nuevo coronavirus es nuevo, cada día aprendemos más sobre los patrones de transmisión y los períodos de incubación. Mantendremos a todos informados a medida que haya más información disponible. El riesgo de transmisión de coronavirus en el condado de Los Ángeles sigue siendo bajo", agregó.

"Salud Pública, en colaboración con las agencias locales de salud, estatales y federales, incluido el Departamento de Salud Pública de California y los CDC, entrena de manera proactiva para estos escenarios y tiene protocolos establecidos para proteger tanto a las comunidades locales como a los trabajadores de la salud", dijo Muntu Davis, MD, MPH, Oficial de Salud, Condado de Los Ángeles. "Tenemos un sistema sólido de salud pública y atención médica comprometido con la protección de nuestras comunidades".

Se recuerda a los profesionales de la salud que usen prácticas apropiadas de control de infecciones en todo momento. Salud Pública continuará brindando información actualizada sobre el diagnóstico y el manejo de casos de nuevos coronavirus a los proveedores de atención médica y a todos los hospitales del Condado y socios relevantes para identificar y contener cualquier caso futuro.

Una conferencia de prensa de múltiples agencias está ocurriendo hoy a las 11:00 AM en el Edificio de la Administración de Salud Pública, donde los miembros de los medios podrán hacer preguntas. Para obtener más información sobre el nuevo coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCoV), visite nuestro sitio web en <http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov> y el sitio web de los CDC en <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>.

CUÁNDO: domingo 26 de enero de 2020
Hora: 11:00 a.m. a 12:00 p.m.

DONDE: 313 N. Figueroa St.
Los Ángeles, California. 90012

QUIÉN: Barbara Ferrer, PHD, MPH, MEd, directora
Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Angeles

Muntu Davis, MD, MPH, oficial de salud pública
Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Angeles

Sharon Balter, MD, directora de control de enfermedades transmisibles agudas
Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Ángeles

Portavoces en chino y español disponibles para entrevistas

CONTACTO: Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Ángeles | (213) 240-8144 | media@ph.lacounty.gov

The Department of Public Health is committed to promoting health equity and ensuring optimal health and well-being for all 10 million residents of Los Angeles County. Through a variety of programs, community partnerships and services, Public Health oversees environmental health, disease control, and community and family health. Nationally accredited by the Public Health Accreditation Board, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health comprises nearly 4,500 employees and has an annual budget of \$1.2 billion. To learn more about the LA County Department of Public Health and the work they do, visit PublicHealth.LACounty.gov, and follow Public Health on social media at twitter.com/LAPublicHealth, facebook.com/LAPublicHealth, and youtube.com/LAPublicHealth.

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Novel Coronavirus (NCoV-2019) in China

1. What is a coronavirus?

Coronavirus is a type of virus that causes diseases of varying severities, ranging from the common cold to more serious respiratory disease. A novel (new) coronavirus is a new strain of coronavirus that hasn't been identified before in humans.



2. Who gets coronavirus?

Coronaviruses are normally found in animals but can be spread to humans. Some coronaviruses are also spread from person to person. Recently, thousands of cases of pneumonia associated with a novel coronavirus in Wuhan City have been identified. Dozens of counties have reported cases and there are cases in the United States, including LA County.

3. How is coronavirus spread?

Human coronaviruses most commonly spread from an infected person to others through:

- coughing and sneezing
- close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands
- touching an object or surface with the virus on it, then touching your mouth, nose, or eyes before washing your hands
- rarely, fecal contamination
- **Novel coronavirus** is new, and we are learning more each day about transmission patterns and incubation periods. As information becomes available, we will keep you informed.

People who have traveled to Wuhan, China since December 1, 2019, could have been exposed to the virus. Seek medical care if you traveled to Wuhan and develop a fever or respiratory symptoms within 14 days of your return. People who have been in close contact with a person who has a confirmed case of novel coronavirus should seek medical care if they develop fever or respiratory symptoms.

4. What are the symptoms of disease?

Symptoms include:

- Fever
- Cough
- Difficulty breathing.
- Severe illness

Complications and outcomes of this virus are still being investigated.

Key Points

- Novel coronavirus is a new virus that hasn't been identified before in humans
- Coronaviruses can be spread through close personal contact, or by touching an object or surface with the virus in it
- Use prevention measures that work to prevent other respiratory infections to prevent novel coronavirus
- Public Health is taking steps to prevent the spread of coronavirus in LA County.

For more information:

**Los Angeles County
Department of Public Health**

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/>

**Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)**
<http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/novel-coronavirus-2019.html>

World Health Organization
<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>

Novel Coronavirus (NCoV-2019) in China

5. How is novel coronavirus treated?

There is no specific treatment for illness caused by a novel coronavirus. However, many of the symptoms can be treated. Treatment will be based on the patient's condition. There is no vaccine for novel coronavirus.

6. What is contact tracing?

Contact tracing is finding people who were in direct contact with a patient with coronavirus. Contacts are watched for signs of illness for 14 days from the last day that they had contact with the ill person. If the contact develops a fever or other symptoms, they are immediately isolated, tested, and provided with care to prevent the virus being spread further.

7. How can I protect myself when I travel?

Novel coronavirus infection is rare. Activities that can prevent the spread of more common respiratory infections, like the flu, can be effective at preventing the spread of novel coronavirus.

Travelers to Wuhan should:

- Avoid animals (alive or dead), animal markets, and products that come from animals (such as uncooked meat).
- Avoid contact with sick people.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Limit close contact, like kissing and sharing cups or utensils, with people who are sick.
- Clean surfaces that are touched often, like toys and doorknobs.

If you traveled to Wuhan and feel sick, you should:

- Stay home and avoid contact with others, except for seeking medical care.
- Seek medical care right away. Before you go to a doctor's office or emergency room, call ahead and tell them about your recent travel and your symptoms.
- Don't travel while sick.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when coughing or sneezing. Throw the tissue in the trash.

8. Since there is a case in LA County, what can I do to protect myself?

Based on current information, even though there is a case in Los Angeles and there are likely to be additional cases, the risk of transmission of coronavirus within LA County remains low. People should continue to engage in their regular activities if they are not ill. As with other respiratory illnesses, there are steps that everyone can take to reduce the risk of getting sick from circulating viruses. **This includes remaining home when ill, washing hands with soap and water frequently, covering coughs and sneezes and, to prevent influenza.**

Nuevo coronavirus (2019-nCoV) en China

1. ¿Qué es un coronavirus?

El coronavirus es un tipo de virus que causa enfermedades de diversa gravedad, que van desde el resfriado común hasta enfermedades respiratorias más graves. Un coronavirus nuevo (2019-nCoV) es un tipo de coronavirus que no se ha identificado antes en humanos.



2. ¿Quién contrae coronavirus?

Los coronavirus se encuentran normalmente en animales, pero se pueden transmitir a los humanos. Algunos coronavirus también se transmiten de persona a persona. Recientemente, se han identificado miles de casos de neumonía asociados con un nuevo coronavirus en la ciudad de Wuhan. Docenas de condados han reportado casos y hay casos en los Estados Unidos, incluido el condado de Los Ángeles.

3. ¿Cómo se propaga el coronavirus?

Los coronavirus en humanos se transmiten más comúnmente de una infectada persona a otros por:

- Tosiendo y estornudando.
- Contacto personal cercano, como tocar o estrechar las manos.
- Tocar un objeto o superficie con el virus en él, luego tocarse la boca, la nariz o los ojos antes de lavarse sus manos.
- En raras ocasiones, la contaminación fecal (caca).
- El nuevo coronavirus es nuevo, y estamos aprendiendo más cada día sobre patrones de transmisión y períodos de incubación. Como la información esté disponible, lo mantendremos informado.

Las personas que han viajado a Wuhan, China desde el 1 de diciembre de 2019, podría haber estado expuesto al virus. Busque atención médica si usted viajó a Wuhan y desarrolló fiebre o problemas respiratorios síntomas dentro de los 14 días de su regreso. Las personas que han estado cerca contacto con una persona que tiene un caso confirmado de nuevo coronavirus deben buscar atención médica si desarrollan fiebre o síntomas respiratorios.

4. ¿Cuáles son los síntomas de la enfermedad?

Los síntomas incluyen:

- Fiebre
- Tos
- Dificultad para respirar
- Enfermedad grave

Las complicaciones y los resultados de este virus todavía se están investigando.

Puntos Clave

- El nuevo coronavirus es un nuevo virus que no se ha identificado antes en humanos.
- Los nuevos coronavirus pueden propagarse por el aire, por contacto personal cercano o tocando un objeto de superficie con el virus.
- Use medidas de prevención que funcionen para prevenir otras infecciones respiratorias para prevenir nuevos coronavirus.
- La salud pública está tomando medidas para prevenir la propagación del virus corona en el condado de Los Ángeles.

For more information:

Los Angeles County
Department of Public Health

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/>

Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)
www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/novel-coronavirus-2019.html

Nuevo coronavirus (2019-nCoV) en China

5. ¿Cómo se trata el nuevo coronavirus?

No existe un tratamiento específico para la enfermedad causada por un nuevo coronavirus. Sin embargo, muchos de los síntomas pueden tratarse. El tratamiento se basará en la condición del paciente. No hay vacuna para el nuevo coronavirus.

6. ¿Qué es el rastreo de contactos?

El rastreo de contactos es encontrar personas que estuvieron en contacto directo con un paciente con coronavirus. Se vigila a los contactos en busca de signos de enfermedad durante 14 días a partir del último día en que tuvieron contacto con la persona enferma. Si el contacto desarrolla fiebre u otros síntomas, se aislan inmediatamente, se prueban y se proporcionan cuidados para evitar que el virus se propague aún más.

7. ¿Cómo puedo protegerme cuando viajo?

La nueva infección por coronavirus es rara. Las actividades que pueden prevenir la propagación de infecciones respiratorias más comunes, como la gripe, pueden ser efectivas para prevenir la propagación de nuevos coronaviruses.

Los viajeros a Wuhan deben:

- Evite los animales (vivos o muertos), los mercados de animales y los productos que provienen de animales (como la carne sin cocinar).
- Evite el contacto con personas enfermas.
- Lávese las manos a menudo con agua y jabón durante al menos 20 segundos. Use un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol si no hay agua y jabón disponibles.
- Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca.
- Limite el contacto cercano, como besar y compartir tazas o utensilios, con personas enfermas.
- Limpie las superficies que se tocan con frecuencia, como los juguetes y los pomos de las puertas.

Si viajaste a Wuhan y te sientes mal, debes:

- Quédate en casa y evita el contacto con otras personas, excepto por buscar atención médica.
- Busque atención médica de inmediato. Antes de ir al consultorio de un médico o a la sala de emergencias, llame con anticipación e infórmeles sobre su viaje reciente y sus síntomas.
- No viaje mientras está enfermo.
- Cúbrase la boca y la nariz con un pañuelo desechable o la manga (no las manos) al toser o estornudar. Tirar el pañuelo a la basura.

Nuevo coronavirus (2019-nCoV) en China

8. Dado que hay un caso en el condado de Los Ángeles, ¿qué puedo hacer para protegerme?

Según la información actual, aunque hay un caso en Los Ángeles y es probable que haya casos adicionales, el riesgo de transmisión de coronavirus en el condado de Los Ángeles sigue siendo bajo. Las personas deben continuar participando en sus actividades regulares si no están enfermas. Al igual que con otras enfermedades respiratorias, hay pasos que todos pueden tomar para reducir el riesgo de enfermarse por los virus circulantes. Esto incluye permanecer en casa cuando está enfermo, lavarse las manos con agua y jabón con frecuencia, cubrirse la tos y los estornudos y, para prevenir la gripe.

中国的新型冠状病毒 (NCoV-2019)

1. 什么是冠状病毒？

冠状病毒是一种能引起不同严重程度疾病的病毒，其中包括从普通感冒到更严重的呼吸道疾病。这种新型冠状病毒是一种全新的冠状病毒菌株，并且以前从未在人类身上发现过。



2. 谁会感染冠状病毒？

冠状病毒通常在动物身上发现，但可以传播给人类。一些冠状病毒也会在人与人之间传播。最近，武汉市发现了数千例与新型冠状病毒相关的肺炎病例。中国的数十个县市已经报告了病例，并且美国也有病例确诊，其中包括洛杉矶郡。

3. 冠状病毒如何传播？

人类冠状病毒最常见的传播途径是：

- 咳嗽和打喷嚏
- 亲密的身体接触，如触碰或握手
- 接触携带病毒的物体或表面，然后在洗手之前触碰您的嘴、鼻子或眼睛
- 粪便污染（极少数）
- **新型冠状病毒**是一种全新的病毒，我们每天都在瞭解更多关于其传播模式和潜伏期的情况。一旦我们获取有关此病毒的任何最新信息，我们将及时通知您。

自 2019 年 12 月 1 日起，曾到访中国武汉的人士可能已经接触过该病毒。如果您到过武汉，并在返回后 14 天内出现发烧或呼吸道症状，请立即就医。与新型冠状病毒确诊个案有密切接触的人士，如出现发烧或呼吸道症状，应立即求医。

4. 患病后出现的症状有哪些？

症状包括：

- 发烧
- 咳嗽
- 呼吸困难
- 严重疾病

这种病毒的并发症和后果仍在调查中。

关键要点

- 新型冠状病毒是一种在人类中尚未发现的新型病毒
- 冠状病毒可通过个人之间亲密接触或接触带有病毒的物体表面进行传播
- 使用有效的预防其他呼吸道感染疾病的预防措施来预防感染新型冠状病毒
- 公共卫生部门正在采取措施，防止冠状病毒在洛杉矶郡的传播

欲了解更多信息：

洛杉矶郡公共卫生局

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/>

疾病预防控制中心 (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/novel-coronavirus-2019.html>

世界卫生组织 (WHO)

<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>

中国的新型冠状病毒 (NCoV-2019)

5. 如何治疗新型冠状病毒？

目前还没有适用于该新型冠状病毒所引起疾病的专门的治疗方法。然而，许多症状都是可以治愈的。治疗方法将根据病人的情况而定。目前还没有适用于新型冠状病毒的疫苗。

6. 什么是接触者追踪？

接触者追踪是指调查与新型冠状病毒患者有直接接触的人。从接触者与病人接触的最后一天起，在 14 天内观察接触者是否有患病迹象。如果接触者出现发烧或其他症状，应立即对其进行隔离，检测，并给予护理，以防止病毒进一步传播。

7. 旅行时如何保护自己？

新型冠状病毒感染很少见。预防流感等更常见的呼吸道感染的措施可以有效地预防新型冠状病毒的传播。

前往武汉的游客应该：

- 避免接触动物（活物或死物）、动物市场和源自动物的产品/食品（如生肉）。
- 避免接触病人。
- 经常用肥皂和水洗手（至少 20 秒）。如果没有肥皂和水，请使用含酒精的洗手液。
- 避免触碰眼睛、鼻子和嘴巴。
- 限制与病人的亲密接触，如接吻和共用杯子或餐具。
- 清洁经常接触物体的表面，如玩具和门把手。

如果您曾到过武汉，感到身体不舒服，您应该：

- 除非需要前往医院就医，否则请留在家里，并避免与他人接触。
- 立即就医。在您去医生办公室或急诊室之前，提前打电话告诉他们您最近一次的旅行情况和您的症状。
- 生病时请不要旅行。
- 当咳嗽或打喷嚏时，请用纸巾或衣服的袖子（不要用手）捂住口鼻。用过后，请将纸巾丢进垃圾桶中。

8. 既然洛杉矶郡有发现病例，我有什么办法可以保护自己呢？

根据目前的信息，即使洛杉矶目前出现了一个病例，并且很可能还会出现更多病例，新型冠状病毒在洛杉矶郡内传播的风险仍然很低。人们如果没有生病，就应该继续从事他们的日常工作及活动。和其他的呼吸系统疾病一样，每个人都可以采取一些措施来降低因传播性病毒而患病的风险。这包括生病时留在家中，经常用肥皂和水洗手，咳嗽和打喷嚏时要遮住，以及预防流感。

중국 신종 코로나바이러스(NCoV-2019)

1. 코로나바이러스란 무엇인가?

코로나바이러스는 일반적인 감기에서 종종 호흡기 질환에 이르는 다양한 병증을 야기하는 바이러스의 일종입니다. 신종 코로나바이러스는 지금까지 인간에게서 발견되지 않은 새로운 종류의 바이러스입니다.



2. 코로나바이러스는 누구에게 감염되는가?

코로나바이러스는 주로 동물에서 발견되나 사람에게도 전염될 수 있습니다. 일부 코로나바이러스는 사람에게서 사람으로 전염됩니다. 최근 우한시에서 신종 코로나바이러스로 인한 폐렴이 수천 건 확인되었습니다. 12 나라에서 감염이 보고되었고, LA 카운티를 포함한 미국에서도 감염 확진자가 발생했습니다.

3. 코로나바이러스는 어떻게 전염되는가?

인간 코로나바이러스는 아래의 경로를 통해 가장 흔히 감염자에서 주변 사람에게 전파됩니다.

전염 경로:

- 기침과 재채기
- 만지거나, 악수하는 등 밀접한 접촉
- 바이러스가 있는 물체나 표면을 만지고, 손을 씻지 않은 채 눈, 코, 입을 만지는 경우
- 드물게, 배설물에 의한 감염
- **신종 코로나바이러스는** 이전에 없던 새로운 바이러스 종 이기 때문에 전파 경로나 잠복기에 대해 매일 배워나가고 있습니다. 새로운 정보를 받는 즉시 시민분들께 알려드리겠습니다.

2019년 12월 1일 이후 중국 우한으로 여행을 다녀온 사람은 바이러스에 노출되었을 확률이 높습니다. 우한에 다녀왔고 열과 호흡기 증상이 있으시면, 귀국 후 14일 이내로 의료진에게 도움을 요청해야 합니다. 신종 코로나바이러스 감염 확진자와 밀접 접촉이 있으신 분 중에 열이나 호흡기 증상이 발생하면 즉시 의료진에게 도움을 요청해야 합니다.

4. 질병의 증상은 무엇인가?

증상:

- 열
- 기침
- 호흡 곤란
- 중증 질병

바이러스의 합병증 및 예후는 아직 조사 중입니다.

로스앤젤레스 카운티, 공중보건부

[www.publichealth.lacounty.gov](http://publichealth.lacounty.gov)

중요 사항

- 신종 코로나바이러스는 지금까지 인간에게서 발견되지 않은 새로운 종류의 바이러스입니다.
- 코로나바이러스의 감염 경로는 밀접한 접촉이나 바이러스가 묻어있는 물체나 표면을 만지는 것입니다.
- 신종 코로나바이러스를 예방하는 방법은 다른 호흡기 감염 예방법과 같은 방법을 사용합니다.
- 공중보건부는 LA 카운티의 코로나바이러스 확산을 방지하기 위한 조치를 단계적으로 실시하고 있습니다.

더 자세한 정보:

로스앤젤레스 카운티, 공중보건부

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/>

미국 질병통제예방센터(CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/novel-coronavirus-2019.html>

세계보건기구(WHO)

<https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>



중국 신종 코로나바이러스(NCoV-2019)

5. 신종 코로나바이러스의 치료 방법은?

신종 코로나바이러스 감염증 치료는 현재 없습니다. 그러나 여러 증상은 치료가 가능합니다. 치료는 환자의 증상에 따른 조치를 하게 됩니다. 신종 코로나바이러스 백신은 없습니다.

6. 밀접접촉자 추적조사란?

밀접접촉자 추적조사란 신종 코로나바이러스 확진 환자와 직접적으로 접촉한 사람을 찾는 것입니다. 밀접접촉자는 확진자와 접촉한 마지막 날부터 14 일 동안 증상이 있는지 관찰합니다. 밀접접촉자에게 열이나 다른 증상이 발현하면, 즉각 격리하고, 검사하며, 바이러스가 전이되지 않도록 치료합니다.

7. 여행 시 예방법은 무엇인가?

신종 코로나바이러스 감염은 매우 드뭅니다. 독감과 같은 다른 흔한 호흡기 감염을 방지하는 방법으로 신종 코로나바이러스 감염도 효과적으로 방지할 수 있습니다.

우한 여행자:

- (살아있거나 죽은) 동물, 동물 시장, 동물로 만든 제품(요리하지 않은 고기)을 피한다.
- 아픈 사람들과 접촉을 피한다.
- 물과 비누로 20 초 이상 자주 손을 씻는다. 물과 비누가 없으면 알코올 손 소독제를 사용한다.
- 눈, 코, 입 만지지 않는다.
- 아픈 사람과, 키스, 컵이나 생활용품 공유 등 밀접접촉을 제한한다.
- 장난감, 문손잡이 등 자주 만지는 물건의 표면을 닦는다.

우한에 다녀왔고 아프면:

- 집에 머무르고, 의료진 외에 다른 사람과의 접촉을 피한다.
- 즉시 의료진에게 도움 요청한다. 병원이나 응급실에 가기 전에, 전화로 최근 다녀왔던 장소와 증상에 대해 알린다.
- 아플 때 여행 다니지 않는다.
- 기침이나 재채기할 때 휴지나 (손이 아닌) 옷소매로 입과 코를 가린다. 사용한 휴지는 휴지통에 버린다.

8. LA 카운티에 확진자가 발생했으므로, 예방하는 방법은?

지금까지 제공된 정보에 의하면, 로스앤젤레스에서 확진자가 발생했고 추가 확진자가 발생할 가능성이 크지만, LA 카운티에 신종 코로나바이러스가 전파될 가능성은 작습니다. 아프지 않으신 분은 일상생활을 지속하시기 바랍니다. 다른 호흡기 질병처럼 바이러스에 감염될 확률을 줄이는 방법이 있습니다. **인플루엔자 예방법에는 아플 때 집에 있고, 물과 비누로 자주 손을 씻고, 기침과 재채기할 때 가리기가 있습니다.**

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS

What You Need to Know

Coronavirus is a type of virus that causes diseases of varying severities, ranging from the common cold to more serious respiratory disease. A novel (new) coronavirus is a new strain of coronavirus that hasn't been identified before in humans.

How is it spread?



Through coughing and sneezing



Close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands



Touching an object or surface with the virus on it, then touching your mouth, nose, or eyes before washing your hands



Because novel coronavirus is new, we are learning more each day about the transmission patterns and incubation periods



People who have traveled to or from Wuhan, China since December 1, 2019, could have been exposed to the virus.

Seek medical care if you traveled to Wuhan and develop a fever and cough or respiratory symptoms within 14 days of your return.

What are the symptoms?



Fever



Cough



Difficulty Breathing



Severe Illness

How can I protect myself when I travel?

Travelers going outside the US

- Avoid animals (alive or dead), animal markets, and products that come from animals (such as uncooked meat).
- Avoid contact with sick people.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.

If you traveled to Wuhan and feel sick

- Stay home and avoid contact with others
- Seek medical care right away. Before you go to a doctor's office or emergency room, call ahead and tell them about your recent travel and your symptoms.
- Don't travel while sick.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when coughing or sneezing. Throw the tissue in the trash.

NUEVO CORONAVIRUS

Lo que debe saber

Los coronavirus son un grupo de virus que causan enfermedades de diversa gravedad, que van desde el resfriado común hasta enfermedades respiratorias más graves. Un nuevo coronavirus es un tipo de coronavirus que no se había identificado antes en humanos.

¿Cómo se propaga?



A través de la tos y estornudos



Al tener contacto personal cercano, como tocar o saludar con la mano



Al tocar un objeto o superficie con el virus, luego tocarse la boca, la nariz o los ojos antes de lavarse las manos



Debido a que el nuevo coronavirus es nuevo, cada día aprendemos más sobre los patrones de transmisión y los períodos de incubación

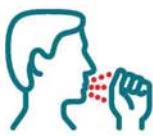


Las personas que han viajado hacia o desde **Wuhan, China desde el 1 de diciembre del 2019**, podrían haber sido expuestas al virus. Busque atención médica si viajó a Wuhan y se presenta con fiebre y tos o síntomas respiratorios dentro de los 14 días de su regreso.

¿Cuáles son los síntomas?



Fiebre



Tos



Dificultad con Respiro



Enfermedad Severa

¿Cómo puedo protegerme al viajar?

Viajeros que salen de los EE.UU.

- Evitar animales (vivos o muertos), mercados de animales y productos que provienen de animales (como la carne cruda).
- Evitar el contacto con personas enfermas.
- Lávese las manos con frecuencia con agua y jabón por lo menos 20 segundos. Use un desinfectante de manos a base de alcohol si no hay agua y jabón disponibles.
- Evitar tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca.

Si viajo a Wuhan y se sientes enfermo

- Quédese en casa y evite el contacto con otros.
- Busque atención médica de inmediato. Antes de ir al consultorio de un médico o a la sala de emergencias, llame con anticipación e infórmeles sobre su viaje reciente y sus síntomas.
- No viaje mientras está enfermo.
- Cúbrase la boca y la nariz con un pañuelo desechable o la manga (no las manos) al toser o estornudar. Tire el pañuelo a la basura.

新型冠状病毒 您需要了解的资讯

冠状病毒是一种能引起不同严重程度疾病的病毒，其中包括从普通感冒到更严重的呼吸道疾病。这种新型冠状病毒是一种全新的冠状病毒菌株，并且以前从未在人类身上发现过。

冠状病毒如何传播？



通过咳嗽和打喷嚏传播



亲密的身体接触，如触碰或握手



接触携带病毒的物体或表面，然后在洗手之前触碰您的嘴、鼻子或眼睛



自2019年12月1日起，曾到访中国武汉的人士可能已经接触过该病毒。如果您到过武汉，并在返回后14天内出现发烧或呼吸道症状，请立即就医。

患病后出现的症状有哪些？



发烧



咳嗽



呼吸困难



严重疾病

旅行时如何保护自己？

前往美国境外的旅行者

- 避免接触动物（活物或死物）、动物市场和源自动物的产品/食品（如生肉）。
- 避免接触病人。
- 经常用肥皂和水洗手（至少20秒）。如果没有肥皂和水，请使用含酒精的洗手液。
- 避免接触眼睛、鼻子和嘴巴。

如果您曾到过武汉，感到身体不舒服，应该：

- 留在家里，避免与他人接触。
- 立即就医。在您去医生办公室或急诊室之前，提前打电话告诉他们您最近一次的旅行情况和您的症状。
- 生病时请不要旅行。
- 当咳嗽或打喷嚏时，请用纸巾或衣服的袖子（不要用手）捂住口鼻。用过后，请将纸巾丢进垃圾桶中。

신종 코로나바이러스 알아야 할 수칙

코로나바이러스는 일반적인 감기에서 중증 호흡기 질환에 이르는 다양한 병증을 야기하는 바이러스의 일종이다. 신종 코로나바이러스는 지금까지 인간에게서 발견되지 않은 새로운 종류의 바이러스이다.

어떻게 전염되는가?



기침과 재채기



만지거나, 악수하는 등 밀접한 접촉



바이러스가 있는 물체나 표면을 만지고,
손을 씻지 않은 채 눈, 코, 입을 만지는
경우



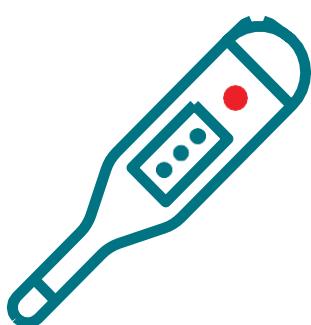
2019년 12월 1일 이후 중국 우한으로 여행을 다녀

온 사람은 바이러스에 노출되었을 확률이 크다.

우한에 다녀왔고, 발열과 기침 또는 호흡기 증상이 있으면,

귀국 후 14일 이내로 의료진에 도움을 요청해야 한다.

증상은 무엇인가?



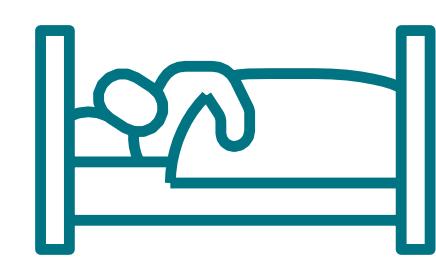
열



기침



호흡 곤란



중증 질병

여행 시 예방법은 무엇인가?

국외 여행자

- (살아있거나 죽은) 동물, 동물 시장, 동물로 만든 제품(요리하지 않은 고기) 피한다.
- 아픈 사람들과 접촉을 피한다.
- 물과 비누로 20초 이상 자주 손을 씻는다. 물과 비누가 없으면 알코올 손소독제를 사용한다.
- 눈, 코, 입을 만지지 않는다.

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- 집에 머무르고, 다른 사람과의 접촉을 피한다.
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- 아플 때 여행 다니지 않는다.
- 기침이나 재채기할 때 휴지나 (손이 아닌) 옷소매로 입과 코를 가린다. 사용한 휴지는 휴지통에 버린다.

Atención

A TODOS LOS PACIENTES

Si usted:

- **Viajó fuera de los Estados Unidos o**
- Tuvo contacto cercano con alguien que viajó recientemente fuera de los Estados Unidos y estaba **ENFERMO**



Y ahora tiene:



Fiebre



Tos



Dificultad para respirar

¡POR FAVOR, DÍGALE AL PERSONAL DE SALUD INMEDIATAMENTE!



CONDADO DE LOS ANGELES
Salud Pública

1/23/2020

ATTENTION

ALL PATIENTS

If you have:

- **Traveled outside of the United States or**
- Had close contact with someone who recently traveled outside of the United States and was **SICK**



And now **you** have:



Fever



Cough



Trouble breathing

PLEASE TELL HEALTHCARE STAFF
IMMEDIATELY!



1/22/2020

注意 全部病人

如若你曾

- 到美国以外国家旅游或
- 與最近曾出国旅游而有身体不适的人士接触



並且現在你有以下徵狀:



发烧



咳嗽



呼吸困难

请立刻告诉医务人员!



注意 全部病人

如若你曾

- 到美國以外國家旅遊或
- 與最近曾出國旅遊而有身體不適的人士接觸



並且現在你有以下徵狀:



發燒



咳嗽



呼吸困難

請立即告訴醫務人員!



健康预警：来自中国武汉的旅客请注意

近期，在中国武汉爆发了一种由新型冠状病毒所引起的肺炎。

如果您在过去两周内曾到过武汉，并出现发烧，咳嗽，或呼吸困难的症状，请立即与医生联系。

- ✓ 请在看医生或去急诊室之前打电话咨询。
- ✓ 告知医生您的症状，并让医生知道您曾到过武汉。
- ✓ 请把此卡片交给医生。

分诊人员/临床医生：

- ✓ 请采取标准预防，接触隔离，空气传播预防，以及眼部防护措施。
- ✓ 请立即通知传染病防控机构和您所在州/地方的卫生部门。



详细信息请参见www.cdc.gov/wuhan

健康预警：来自中国武汉的旅客请注意

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如果您在过去两周内曾到过武汉，并出现发烧，咳嗽，或呼吸困难的症状，请立即与医生联系。

- ✓ 请在看医生或去急诊室之前打电话咨询。
- ✓ 告知医生您的症状，并让医生知道您曾到过武汉。
- ✓ 请把此卡片交给医生。

分诊人员/临床医生：

- ✓ 请采取标准预防，接触隔离，空气传播预防，以及眼部防护措施。
- ✓ 请立即通知传染病防控机构和您所在州/地方的卫生部门。



详细信息请参见www.cdc.gov/wuhan

健康预警：来自中国武汉的旅客请注意

近期，在中国武汉爆发了一种由新型冠状病毒所引起的肺炎。

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HEALTH ALERT: *Travelers from Wuhan, China*

There is an outbreak of pneumonia in **Wuhan, China** caused by a new type of coronavirus.

If you have been in Wuhan within the past 2 weeks and develop a fever, cough, or have difficulty breathing, seek medical care right away.

- Call ahead before going to see a doctor or emergency room.
- Tell them your symptoms and that you were in Wuhan.
- Give them this card.

Triage Staff/Clinicians:

- Use standard, contact, and airborne precautions, and eye protection.
- Notify infection control and your state/local health department immediately.

For more information: www.cdc.gov/wuhan



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